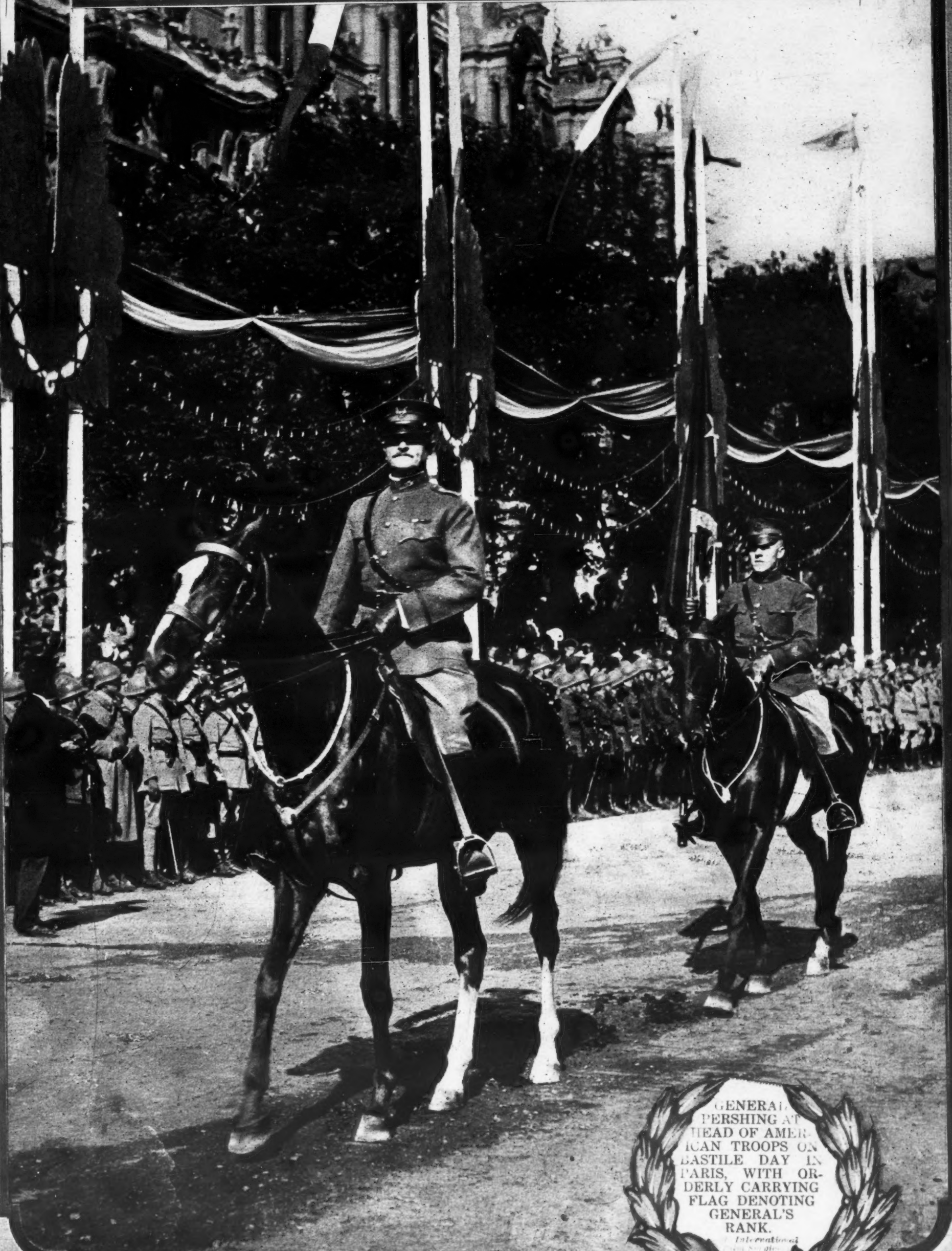


# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY  
VOL. IX, NO. 23. AUGUST 7, 1919. PRICE TEN CENTS

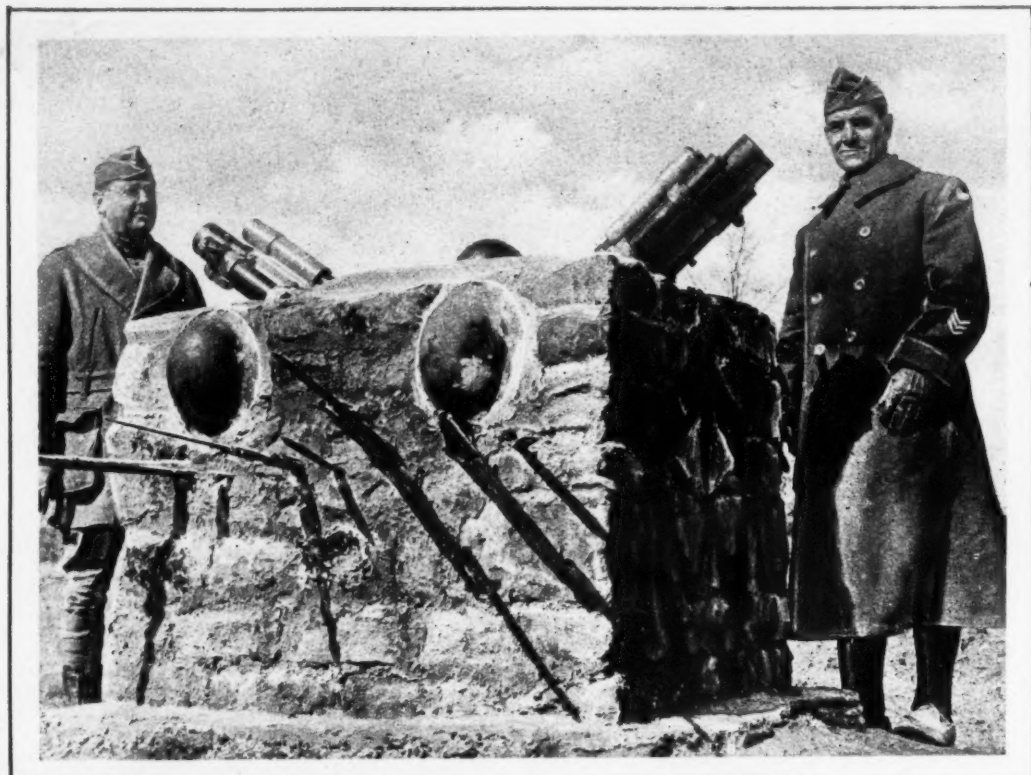


GENERAL  
PERSHING AT  
HEAD OF AMER-  
ICAN TROOPS ON  
BASTILLE DAY IN  
PARIS, WITH OR-  
DERLY CARRYING  
FLAG DENOTING  
GENERAL'S  
RANK.

*International  
News Service*



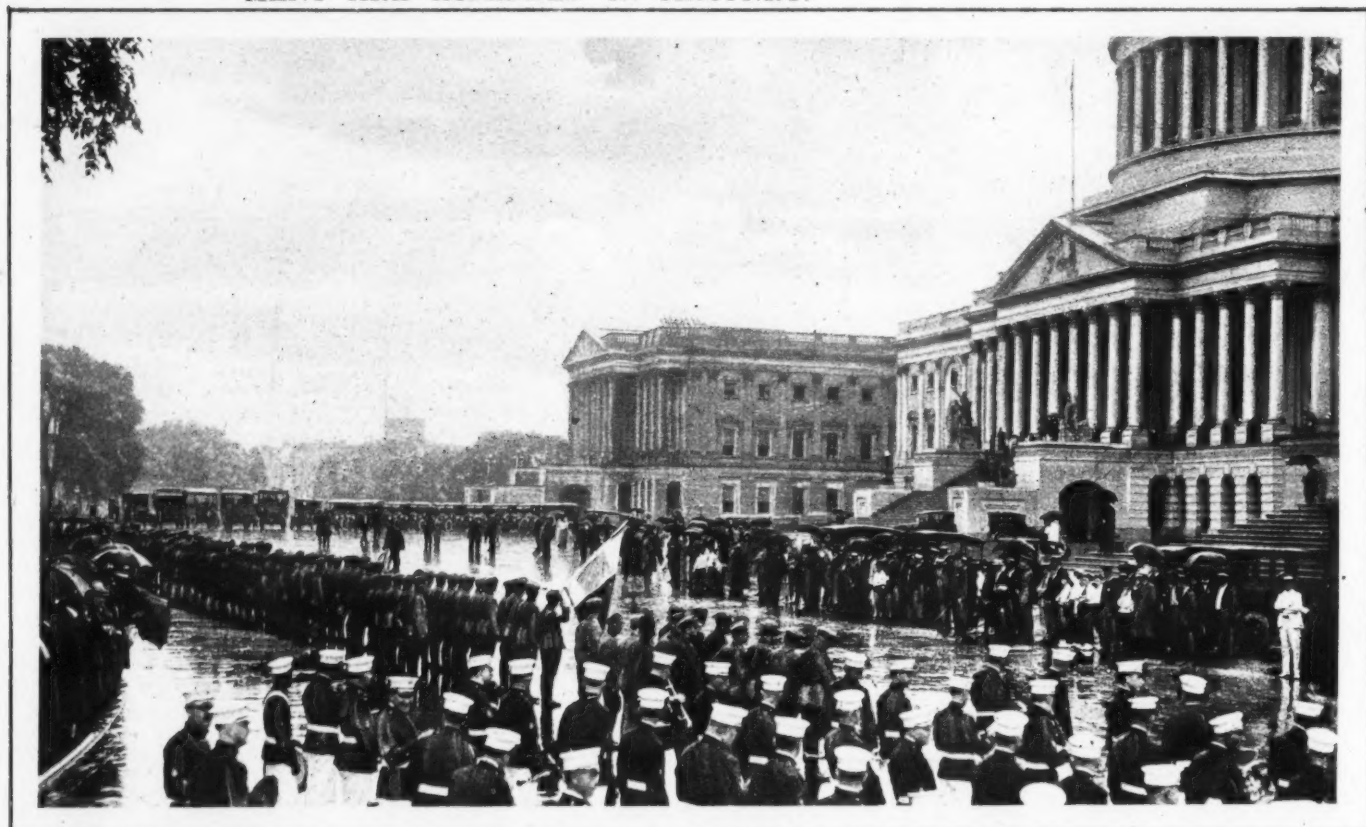
# Flashlights



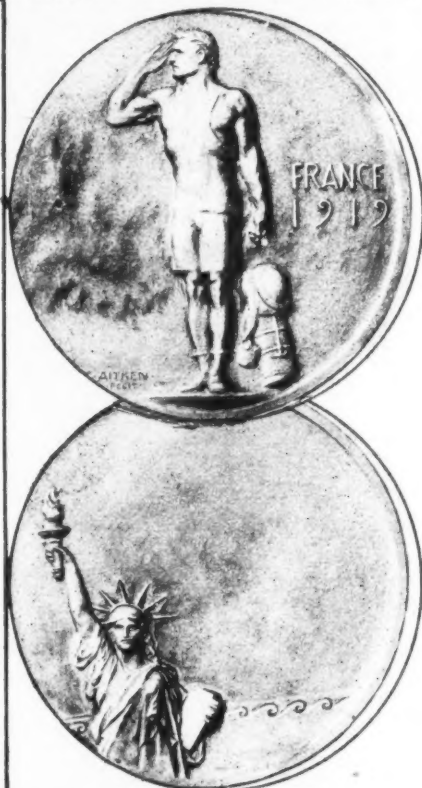
MONUMENT ERECTED BY 5TH ARMY CORPS, SHOWING THEIR LOCATION WHEN ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. WAR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT ARE IMBEDDED IN MASONRY.



MONUMENT BUILT IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD OF THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION ON MAIN GRAND PRE-VARENNES ROAD, EAST OF APREMONT. (Photos © U. S. Official.)



CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS, VETERANS OF FIVE YEARS OF WAR, REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT WILSON BEFORE THE CAPITOL IN DRENCHING STORM JULY 18.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF A. E. F. ATHLETIC MEDALS STRUCK FOR INTER-ALLIED GAMES.



AN AMERICAN OFFICER. WATCH ON RHINE, 1919. FRATERNIZING ON RHINE. OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION. THE ABOVE ARE SPECIMENS OF POSTAL CARDS, MADE BY GERMANS AND SOLD IN THE OCCUPIED REGIONS OF GERMANY, THE PRINCIPAL CUSTOMERS BEING SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES, ANXIOUS TO SEND SOUVENIRS HOME.



# Belgian and American Cardinals of Eminence



## CARDINAL MERCIER OF BELGIUM.

The Cardinal is one of the most striking and heroic figures developed, or rather revealed to mankind, by the war. He has been in the truest sense of the word the shepherd of his stricken flock. He has been untiring in his efforts for the suffering people of Belgium and fearless in defending them. Even the Germans did not dare to imprison him. He is soon to visit the United States.

(© International Film Service.)



## CARDINAL GIBBONS OF AMERICA.

The venerable prelate, here shown, is the oldest Church dignitary of his rank in America. He was born in Baltimore on July 23, 1834, and has just attained his eighty-fifth year. Despite his advanced years he is remarkably hale and hearty. He celebrated his golden jubilee in the past year. He is here seen in a garden on a friend's estate in Maryland.

(© International Film Service.)



# German Ex-Emperor and Lesser Ex-Royalties, Some Under



THE ZIZERS CASTLE IN SWITZERLAND, NOW THE HOME OF FORMER KING LUDWIG OF BAVARIA, WITH SWISS MOUNTAINS SHOWING IN THE DISTANCE. (© Wide World Photos.)



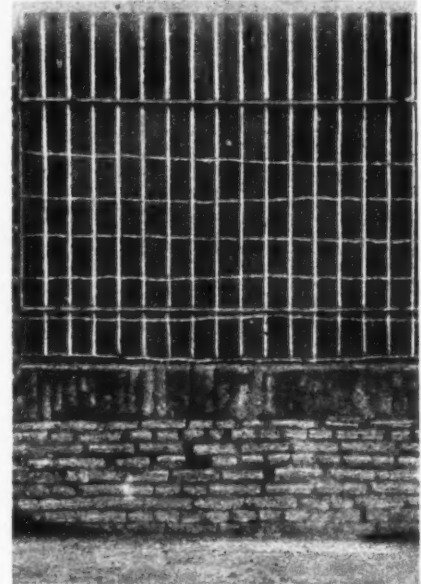
FORMER KING LUDWIG OF BAVARIA STANDING ON THE TERRACE OF HIS PRESENT DWELLING. (© Wide World Photos.)



WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, FORMER GERMAN EMPEROR.



FORMER GERMAN EMPRESS EXCHANGING GREETINGS WITH ONE OF THE COMPANIONS OF THE EX-EMPEROR IN EXILE.



LOOPHOLE CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE EX-EMPEROR AGAINST OBSERVERS.



CASTLE AT AMERONGEN, HOLLAND, BELONGING TO COUNT VON BENTINCK, WHICH HAS BEEN THE RESIDENCE OF THE GERMAN EX-KAISER SINCE HIS FLIGHT.



AN OPEN SPACE THROUGH WHICH THE EX-KAISER WAS SNAPSHOTTED.



# the Shadow of Extradition and Trial, Living in Exile



GERMAN EX-CROWN PRINCE STANDING AT GATE OF PRESENT HOME.



Present home of the former German Crown Prince on the Island of Wieringen, in the Zuyder Zee, Holland.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



Former German Crown Prince dressed as a fisherman, out for a walk, accompanied by Dutch children.



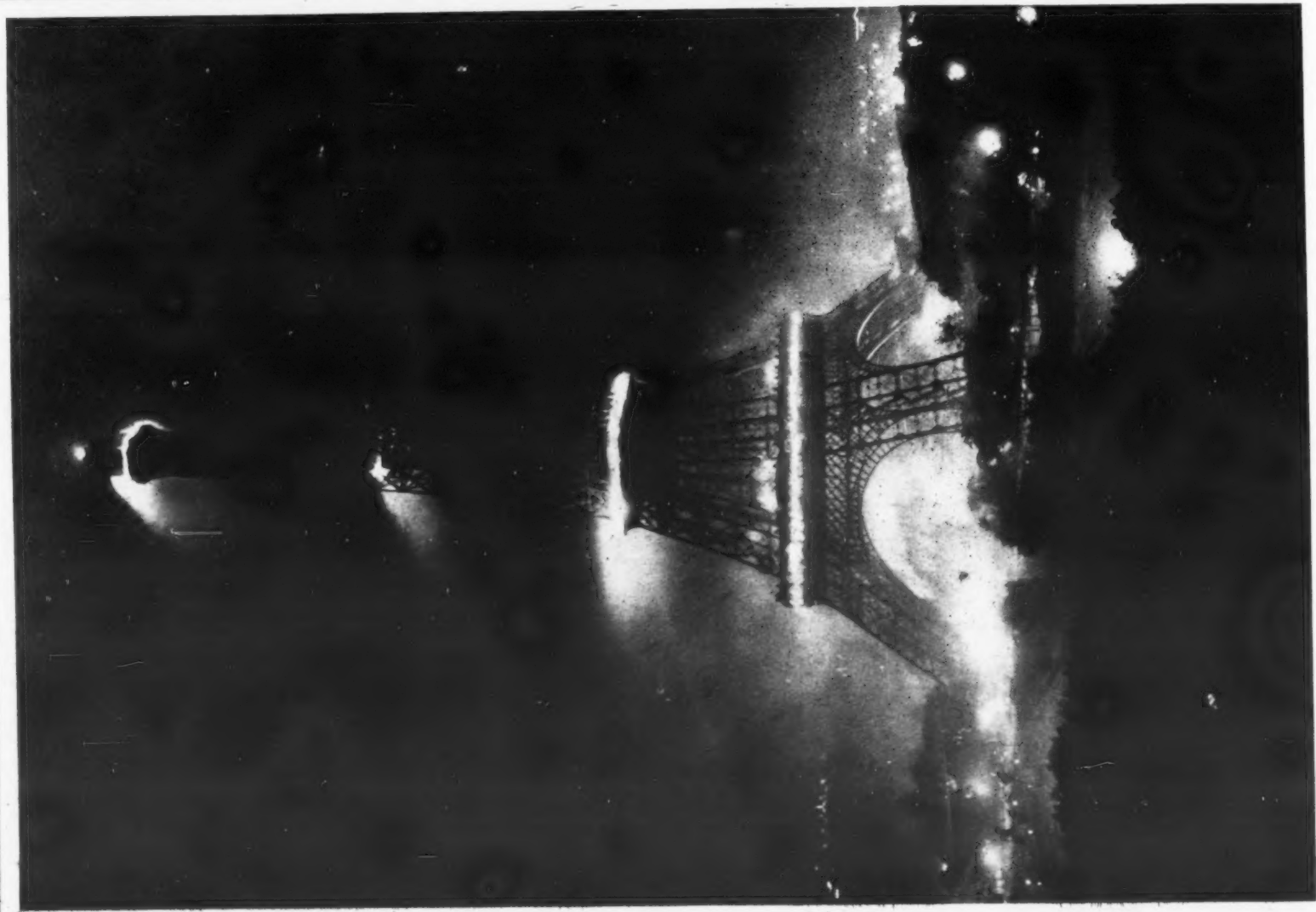
CASTLE OF WARTEGG IN SWITZERLAND, PROPERTY OF THE FATHER OF PRINCESS ZITA, NOW THE HOME OF HERSELF AND HER HUSBAND, FORMER AUSTRIAN EMPEROR CARL.



FORMER AUSTRIAN EMPEROR (CENTRE) RESTING ON GROUNDS OF WARTEGG CASTLE, SWITZERLAND.

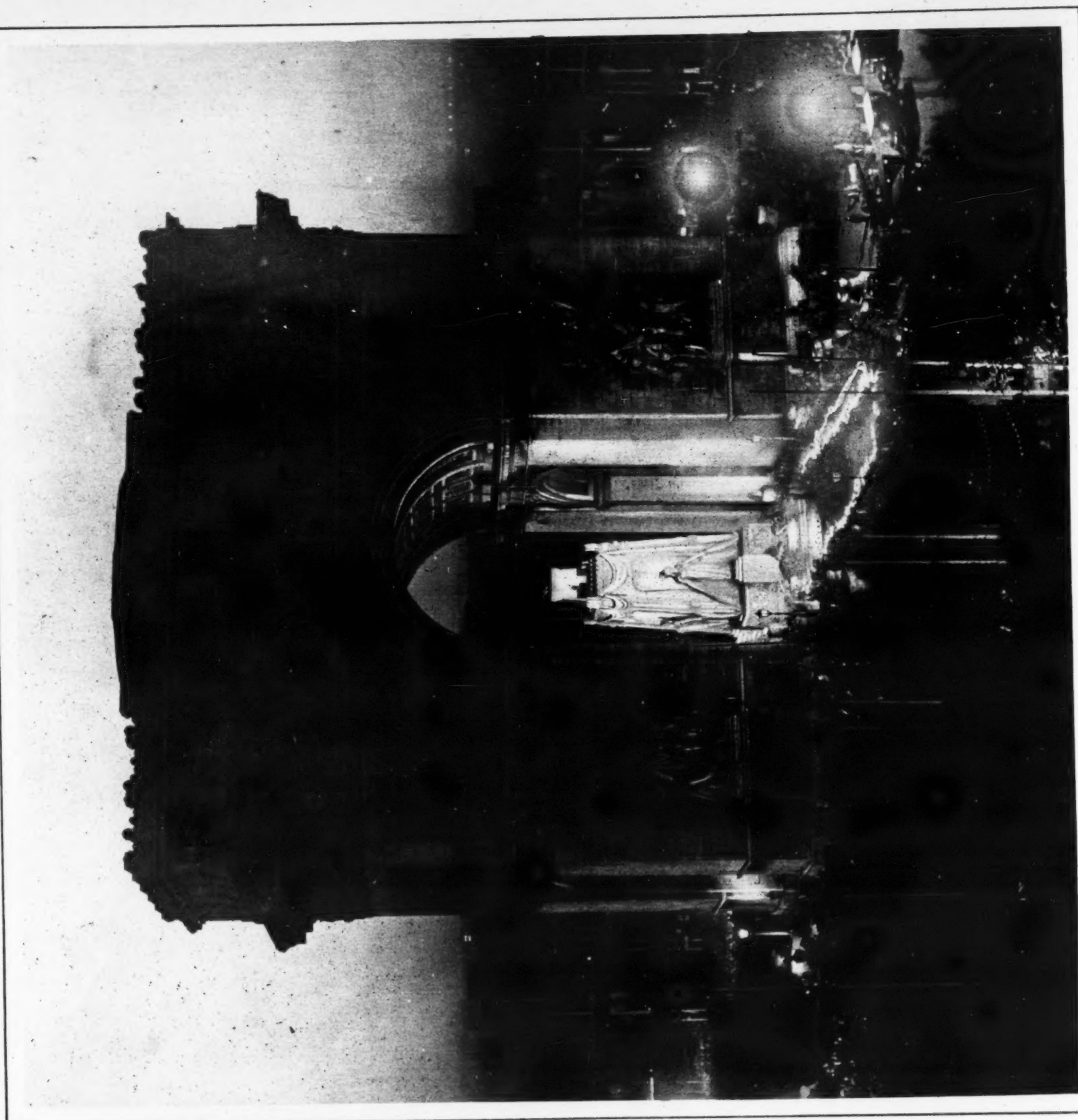


# Wonderful Night Illuminations Which Marked the End of Bastille Day in Paris



THE EIFFEL TOWER GLORIOUSLY LIGHTED UP AND FROM ITS TREMENDOUS HEIGHT FLINGING OUT BEACON RAYS WHICH PROCLAIMED TO REJOICING MILLIONS OF FRENCHMEN THE VICTORY OF FRANCE AND HER ALLIES.

(© France-American Corporation.)

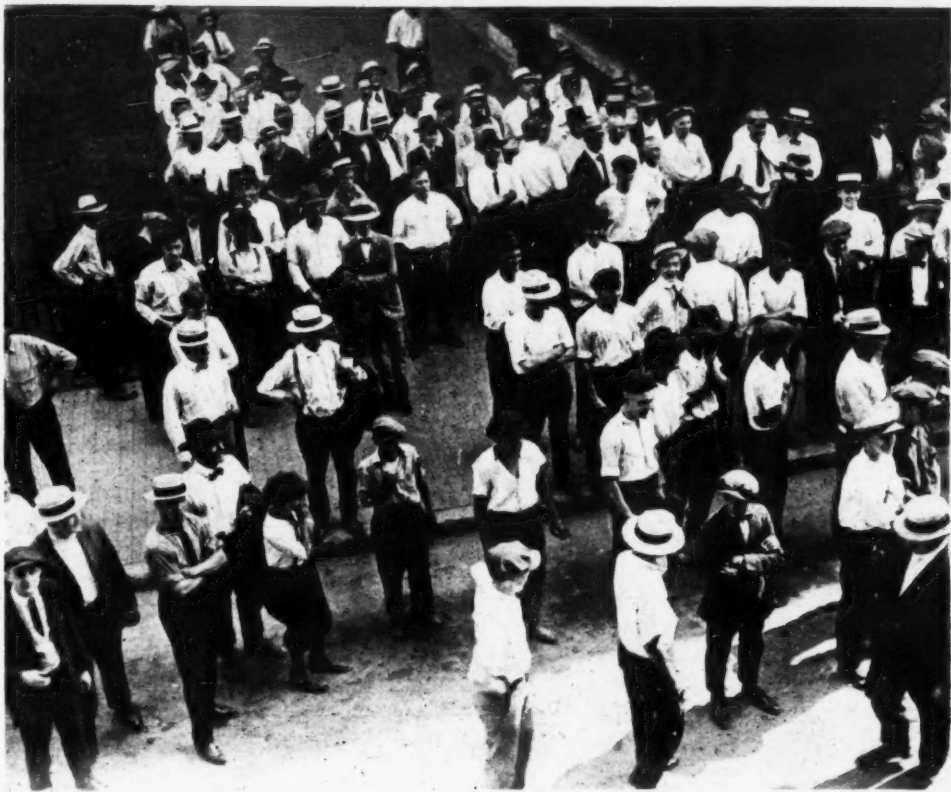


IN THE DUSK OF BASTILLE DAY THE CENOTAPH IN HONOR OF THE DEAD WAS PLACED UNDER THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE, AND ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT SEARCHLIGHTS PLAYED UPON IT, WHILE CLOUDS OF INCENSE ROSE FROM GREAT URNS ON EACH SIDE.

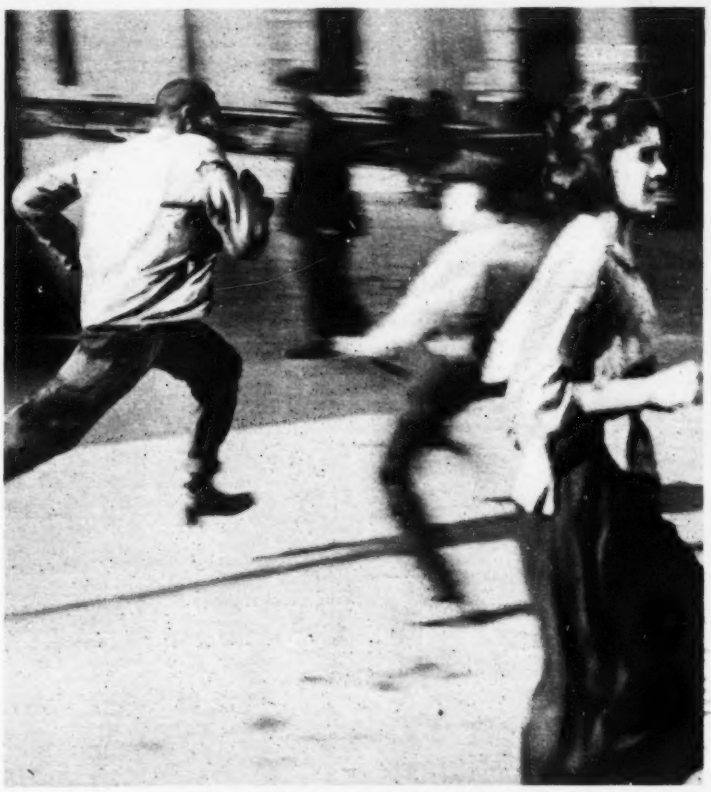
(© International Film Service.)



# Race Riots in Chicago That Have Shocked America



WHITE EMPLOYEES OF THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS JEERING AT NEGROES AS THEY QUIT WORK AND HURRY TO THEIR HOMES.



AN UNUSUAL SNAPSHOT SECURED OF A NEGRO FLEEING TO ESCAPE THE MOB.



BADLY INJURED NEGRO HAVING HIS WOUNDS ATTENDED TO BY DOCTOR IN POLICE STATION.

(Photos © International Film Service.)



POLICE TRYING TO IDENTIFY COLORED VICTIM OF THE MOB.



HELPING AN INJURED NEGRO INTO AN AMBULANCE.



TAKING AWAY SOME RIOTING NEGROES IN PATROL WAGON.

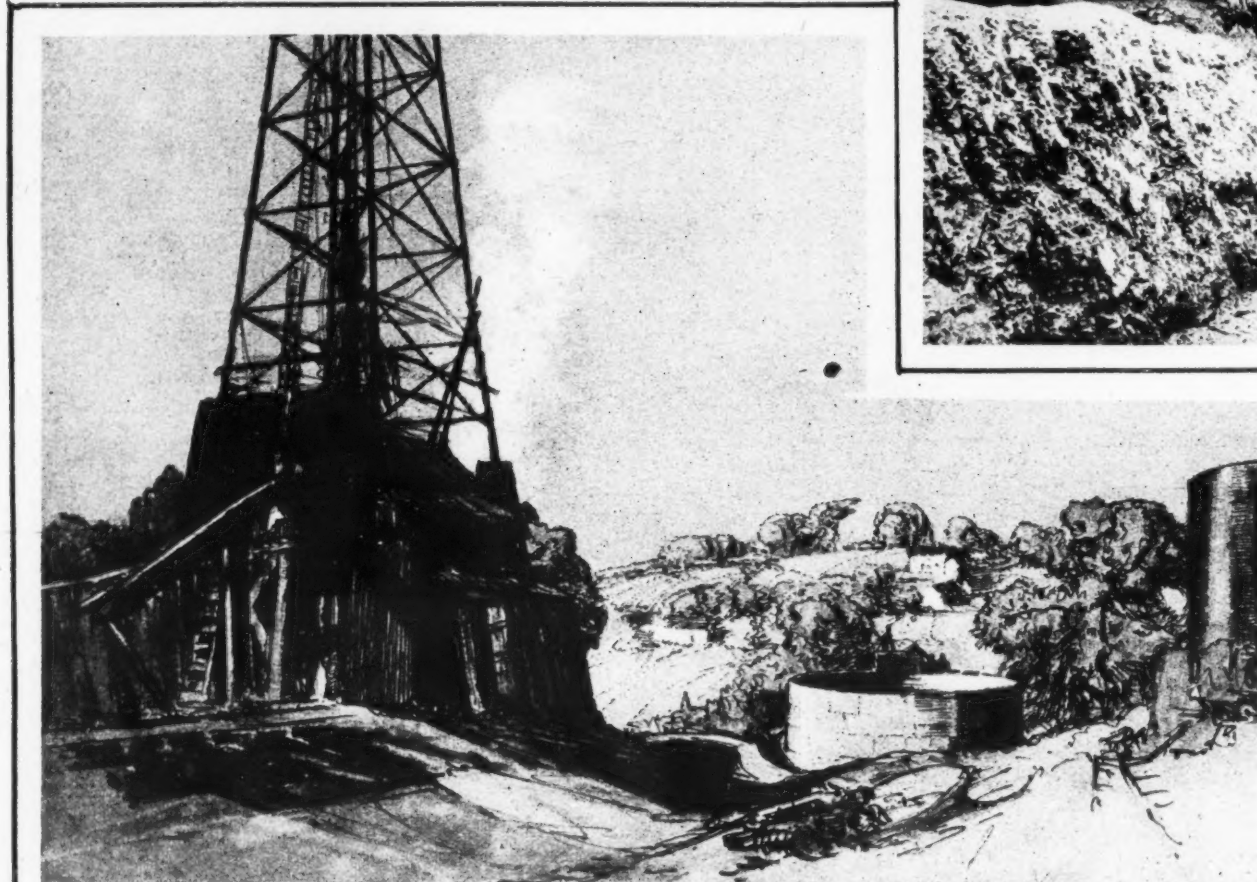


## Remarkable Oil Strike in Derbyshire, England

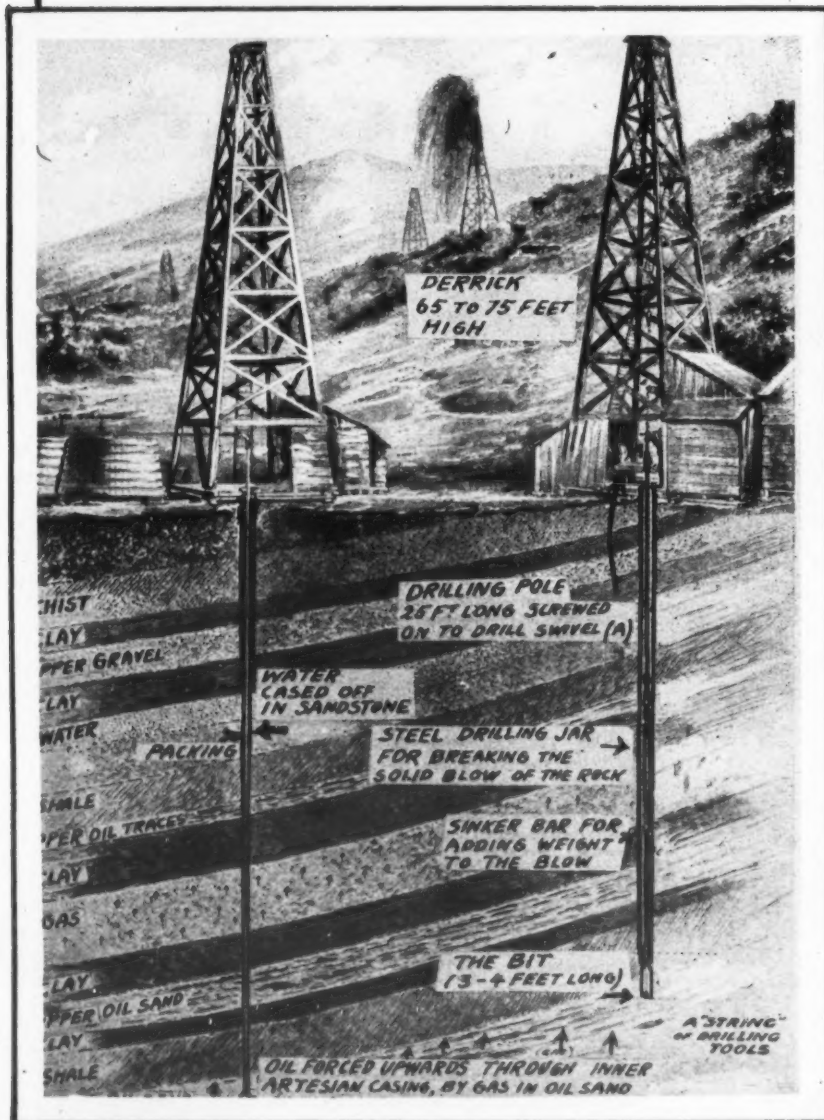
CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused in England on May 27, 1919, when oil was struck at Hardstoft, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, England. The strike coincided with the oil fever which was just at its height in the United States. The location was on the land owned by Lord Cowdray, one of the largest oil operators in Great Britain. American geologists, engineers, and drillers did the work. Technically, the task was one of great difficulty, with tools breaking and mud and gas pressure blowing in the casings. The oil rose at the rate of four hundred feet a day. A 200,000 gallon tank is being constructed to receive the oil. Drilling has proceeded at six other wells and premonitory "gas blows" have appeared at the Birmingham bore-holes and at Ironville, near Alfreton. The oil has been analyzed by leading experts and found to be a "true natural paraffine base petroleum of excellent quality." Boring is done with "falling tools," so heavy as to pierce the hardest rock, suspended by a cable and worked by steam.



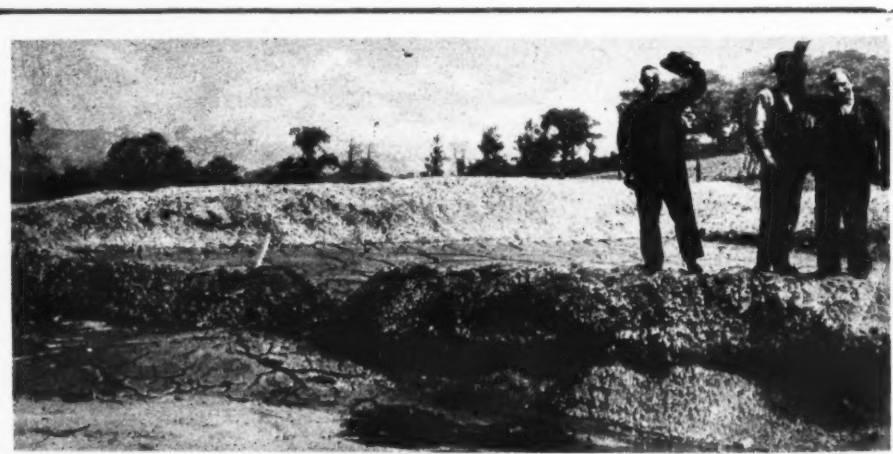
First flowing oil at the scene of the "strike" recently made near Chesterfield, England. The oil was discovered on land owned by Lord Cowdray, the well-known English oil operator, and is said to be of fine quality.  
(© International Film Service.)



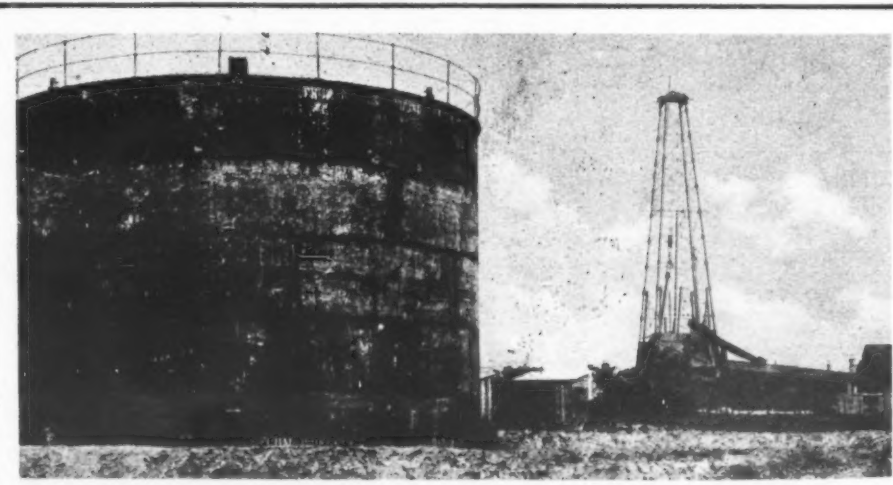
Something of the character of the country in which the oil was found is shown in this sketch by Donald Maxwell. The machinery and half-constructed oil tanks are shown in contrast with the rolling landscape. The skeleton structure against the sky is an unusual feature in English scenery.



HOW OIL IS "STRUCK"; AN OIL WELL IN SECTION SHOWING STRATA PIERCED AND TOOLS EMPLOYED.



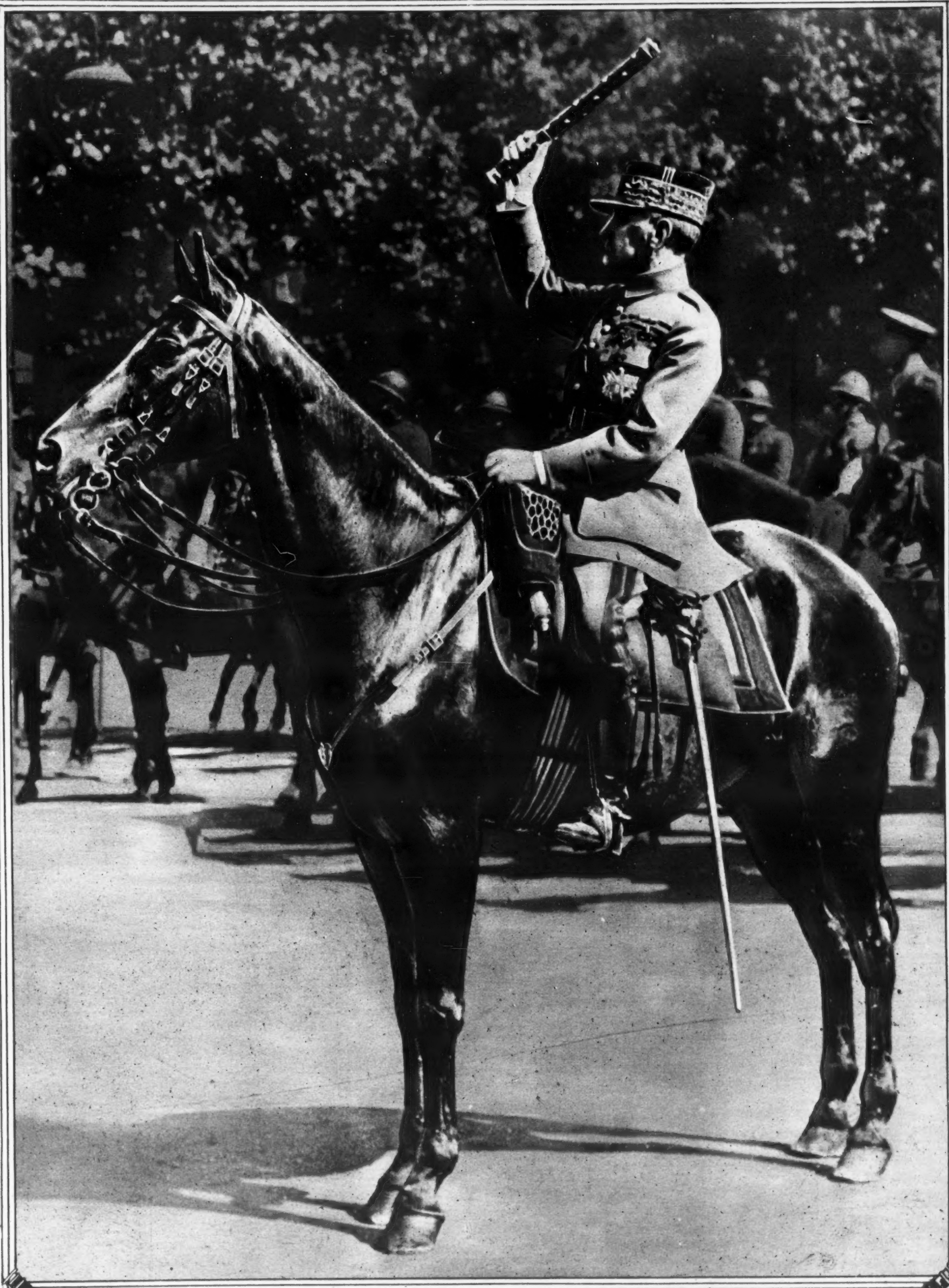
DRILLERS CHEERING THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF OIL AT THE HARDSTOFT WELL. (© International Film Service.)



TANK AND DERRICK AND OTHER BUILDINGS ERECTED TO HANDLE THE OIL OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED HARDSTOFT WELL. (© International Film Service.)



## Commanding Military Genius, "Organizer of Victory"

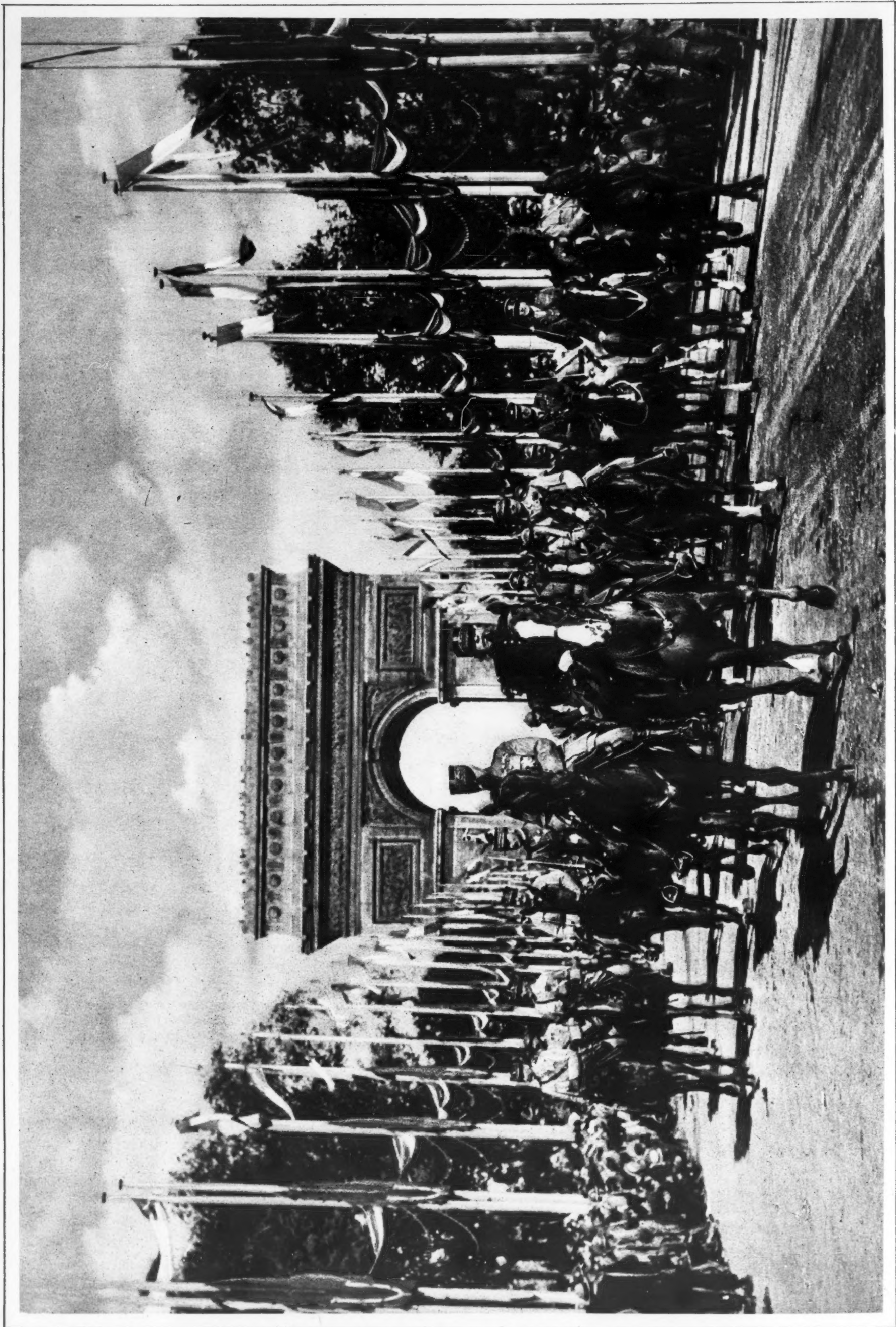


**MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH, GENERALISSIMO OF ALLIED ARMIES.** Of all the outstanding figures of the war, none commands more fully the admiration of the allied world than Marshal Foch. He is here seen saluting on the occasion of the great Bastille Day parade in Paris. It was his seizure of the critical opportunity at the first battle of the Marne that turned impending defeat into victory. And when on July 18, 1918, he struck like a thunderbolt in his great counteroffensive, the doom of the German cause was sealed.

(© International Film Service.)







MARSHALS JOFFRE AND FOCH RIDING AT HEAD OF ALLIED TROOPS THROUGH THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE, PARIS.  
(© International Film Service.)



## GREAT VICTORY PARADE ON BASTILE DAY IN PARIS



AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHING IN BASTILE DAY PARADE IN PARIS. THEY FORMED A COMPOSITE BATTALION SELECTED FROM ALL REGIMENTS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND CARRIED FORTY REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

(© International Film Service.)



COMPANY OF 150 AMERICAN SAILORS MARCHING IN THE BASTILE DAY PARADE. THEY WERE GREETED WITH FLAGS AND WAVING HANDKERCHIEFS AND DEAFENING APPLAUSE ALONG THE ENTIRE ROUTE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



## Magnificent Victory Parade Passing Through the



CONQUERORS IN THE GREAT WAR MARCHING ON BASTILE DAY THROUGH THE TRIUMPHAL  
THE WONDERFUL PARADE OF ALLIED TROOPS LED BY JOFFRE, FOCH



gh the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, July 14, 1919



UMPHAL ARCH IN PARIS, UNDER WHICH ONLY VICTORS MAY PASS. MILLIONS WITNESSED  
FRE, FOCH, PERSHING AND OTHER NOTABLE FIGURES OF THE WAR.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)





GATHERING OF FRENCH NOTABLES BEFORE THE HOTEL DE VILLE. POINCARE, JOFFRE AND FOCH IN FOREGROUND.  
(© Paul Thompson.)



# Greatest Military Pageant in the History of France



ITALIAN CONTINGENT IN THE GREAT BASTILE DAY CELEBRATION IN PARIS MARCHING DOWN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

(© International Film Service.)



THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY CARRYING THEIR FLAGS IN BASTILE DAY PARADE.

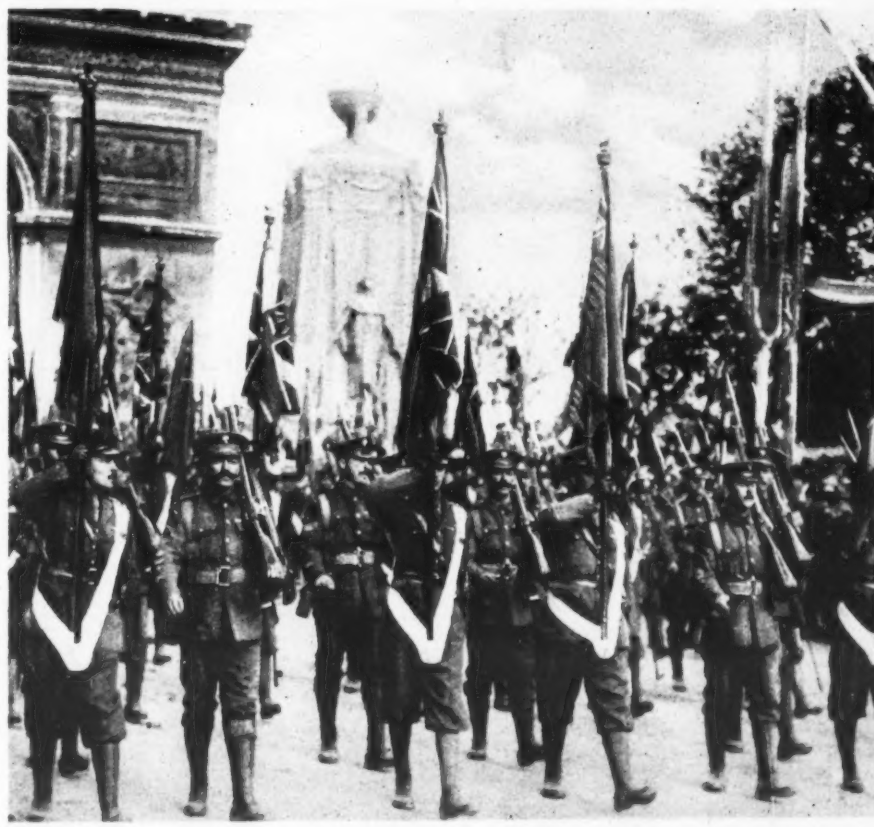
(© Keystone View Co.)

PARIS has never seen such an outpouring as marked the victory parade of the allied troops that occurred on Bastile Day, July 14, 1919. The population turned out en masse, and it was estimated that over two million people came from other parts of France to be present on the occasion. The line of march was thronged throughout its entire length, and the applause that greeted each contingent of the marching troops surpassed anything ever known in the history of France. The parade was headed by Marshal Joffre, the victor of the first battle of the Marne, and the ovation he received showed the place he held in the hearts of his countrymen. Cannon fire, which seemed like thunder, gave the signal to all Paris when the parade reached the Arc de Triomphe. Immediately after Marshals Joffre and Foch came General Pershing at the head of the American troops. These were composed of about fifteen hundred picked men, chosen from all the regiments of the Army of Occupation. They had a tremendous reception, second only to that accorded the French troops themselves. Generous applause greeted also the British, Italians, Japanese, Portuguese, Serbs, Czechs, Rumanians, and Poles.



WOUNDED AND MUTILATED SOLDIERS GIVEN THE PLACE OF HONOR AT HEAD OF THE PARADE.

(© Keystone View Co.)



BRITISH SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE ON THE DAY OF THE GREAT VICTORY CELEBRATION.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



# Flashlights



New American Embassy at London.



JOHN W. DAVIS, AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

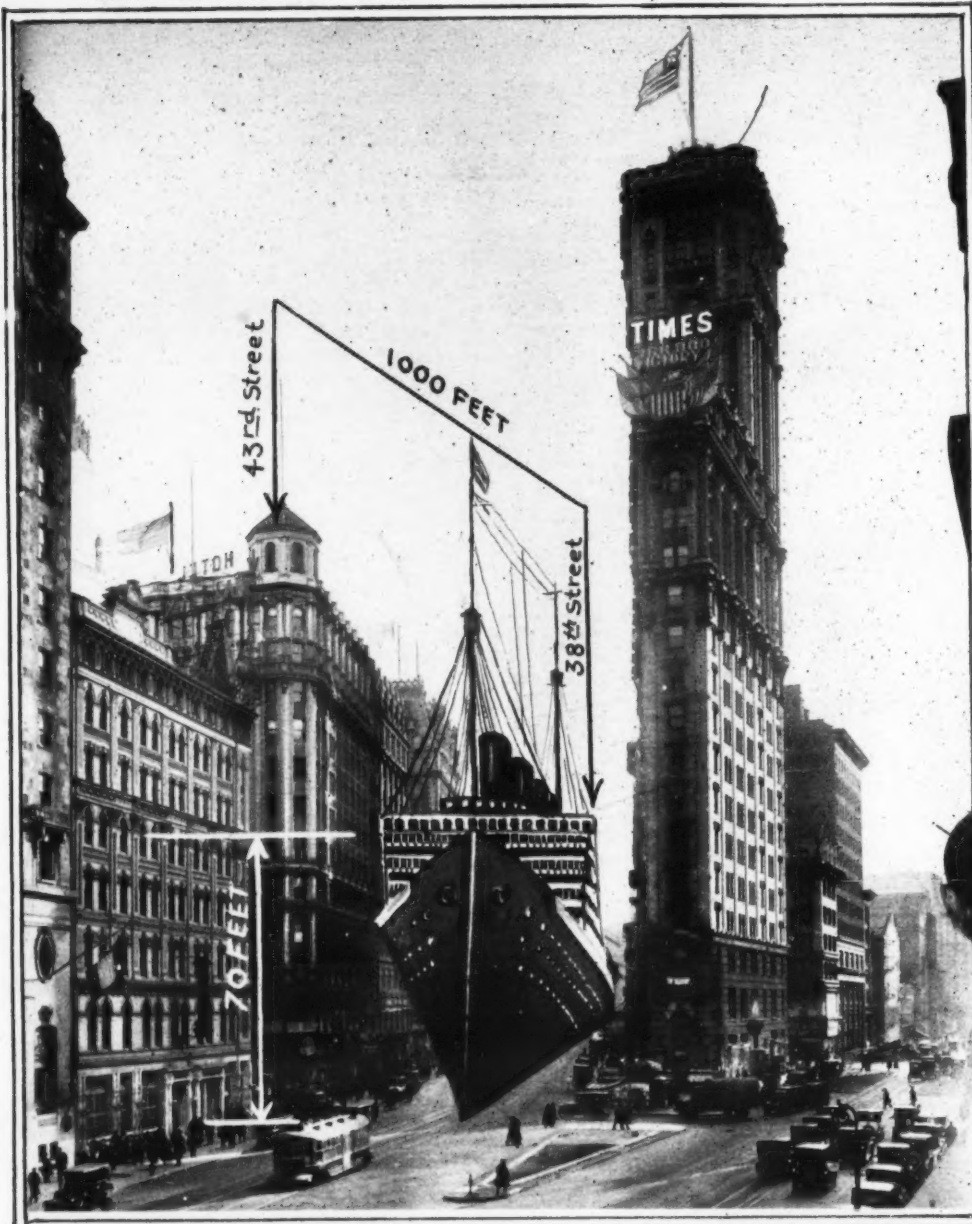
UNLIKE other nations, the United States has no official embassies abroad, each Ambassador choosing his own residence. The accompanying pictures show the residence of our Ambassador, John W. Davis, in a select quarter of London.



STUDY OF AMBASSADOR DAVIS, LONDON.



ROOM IN AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.



ONE OF THE NEW OCEAN STEAMERS RECENTLY PROJECTED WOULD EXTEND ALONG BROADWAY, NEW YORK, FROM THE TIMES CORNER AT 43D STREET TO 38TH STREET.



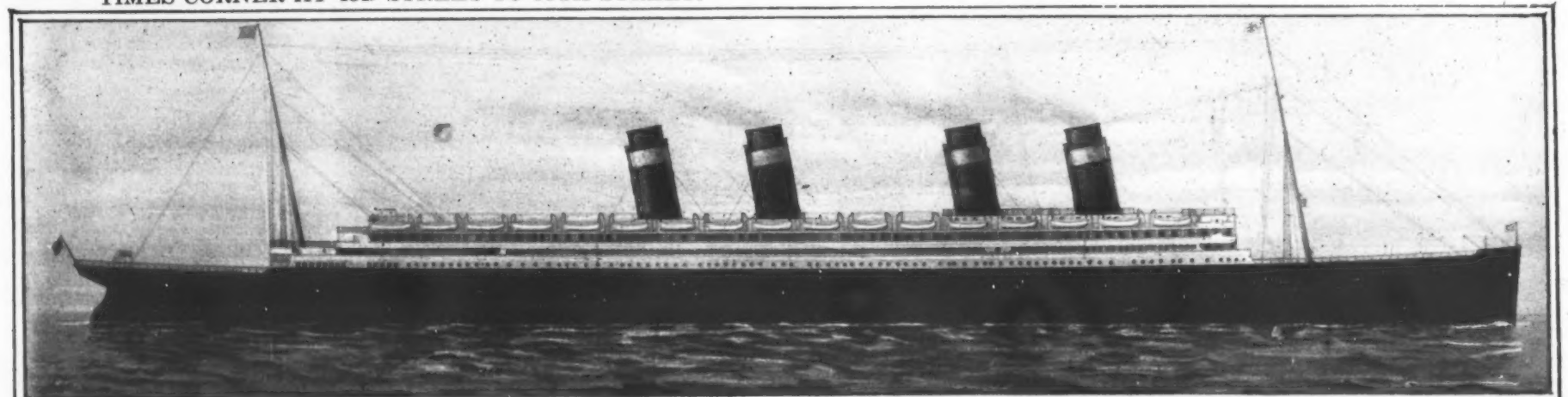
DR. H. A. L. FISHER, whose name, as new British Ambassador, has been sent for approval to Washington.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

MATTHIAS ERZBERGER, whose revelations regarding the conduct of the war has roused excited discussion in German Assembly.



PLANS for the construction of two gigantic ocean liners, 1,000 feet in length and capable of thirty knots an hour, and the development of port and terminal facilities at Fort Pond Bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, thus reducing the trip between Plymouth, England, and this port from 2,996 to 2,878 miles, were announced July 24, by the United States Shipping Board. Arrangements for the building of the great ships have progressed to the point where plans and specifications have been completed, and it is practically assured that the vessels, which will be the largest afloat, exceeding the Leviathan by fifty feet, will be constructed as rapidly as possible. The new ships are planned to carry not less than 3,000 passengers each trip, and the docking of the ships at Fort Pond Bay will greatly relieve the congestion prevailing at the Port of New York,



PROJECTED OCEAN STEAMER 1,000 FEET LONG, ONE OF TWO THAT ARE TO PLY BETWEEN MONTAUK POINT, L. I., AND EUROPE

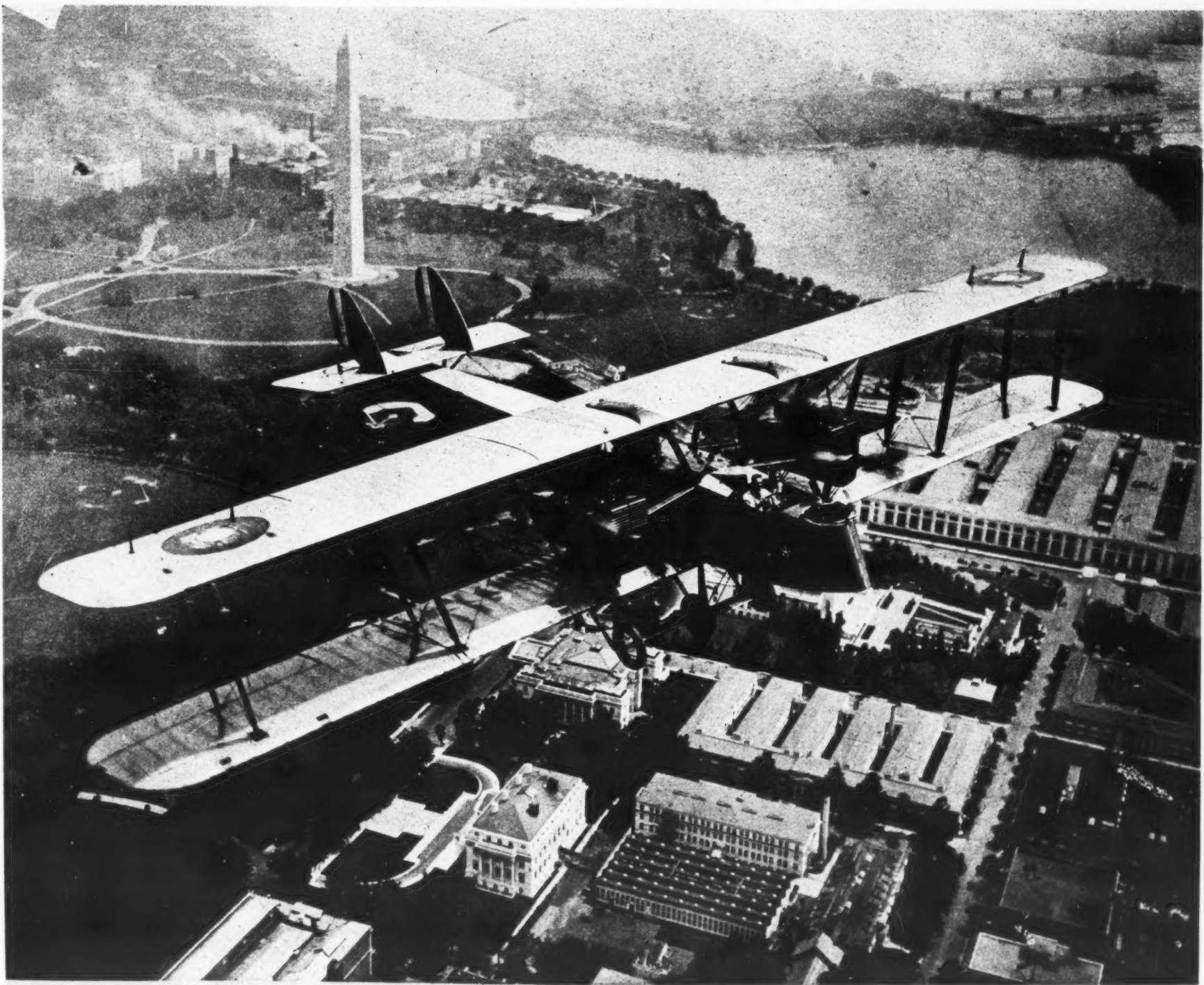


## Machine Which Plans to Rim the Country



THE MARTIN BOMBER WHICH HAS STARTED ON A FLIGHT TO CIRCLE THE UNITED STATES, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A NEARBY PLANE AS IT WAS SWEEPING OVER THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



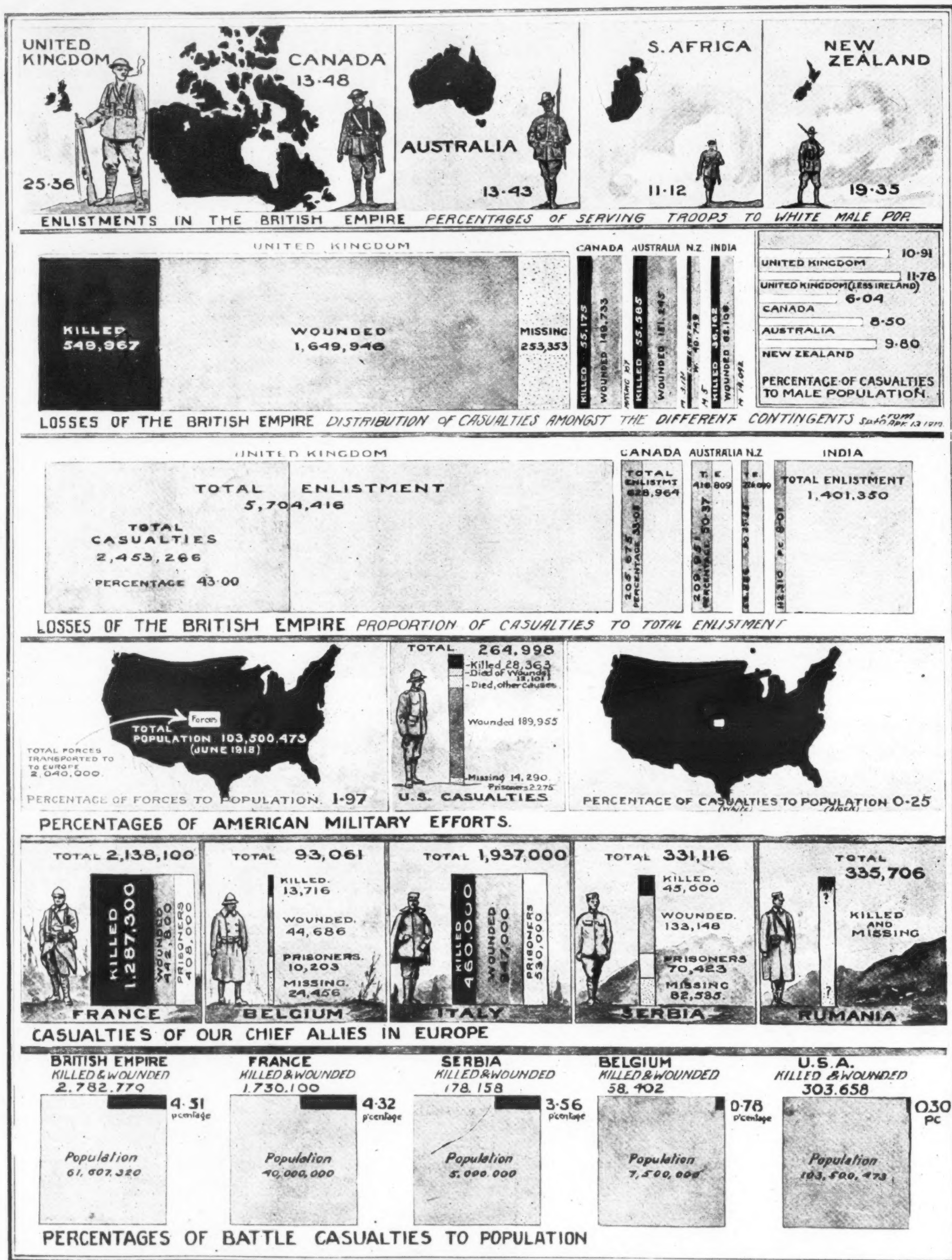
### WONDERFULLY CLEAR VIEW OF THE MARTIN BOMBER CLOSE TO WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Intense interest has been shown in the projected flight of the Martin bomber machine around the edge of the United States, a distance of about eight thousand miles. The machine left Washington on July 24 under the command of Colonel R. N. Hartz. The projected flight was to carry the plane through parts of thirty-one States, over ninety-five cities, and cover long stretches of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, as well as the Canadian border.

The machine made an overnight stop at Mineola, L. I., and then proceeded to Augusta, Me., which it reached in the early afternoon of July 25 after flying 560 miles. The next day, however, on its trip to Cleveland, Ohio, shortage of gasoline caused it to make a forced landing near Lake Placid, N. Y. It buried its nose in the ground and was seriously damaged. Fortunately the crew escaped serious injury. The trip will be resumed soon.



# Comparison of War Efforts of the Allied Nations



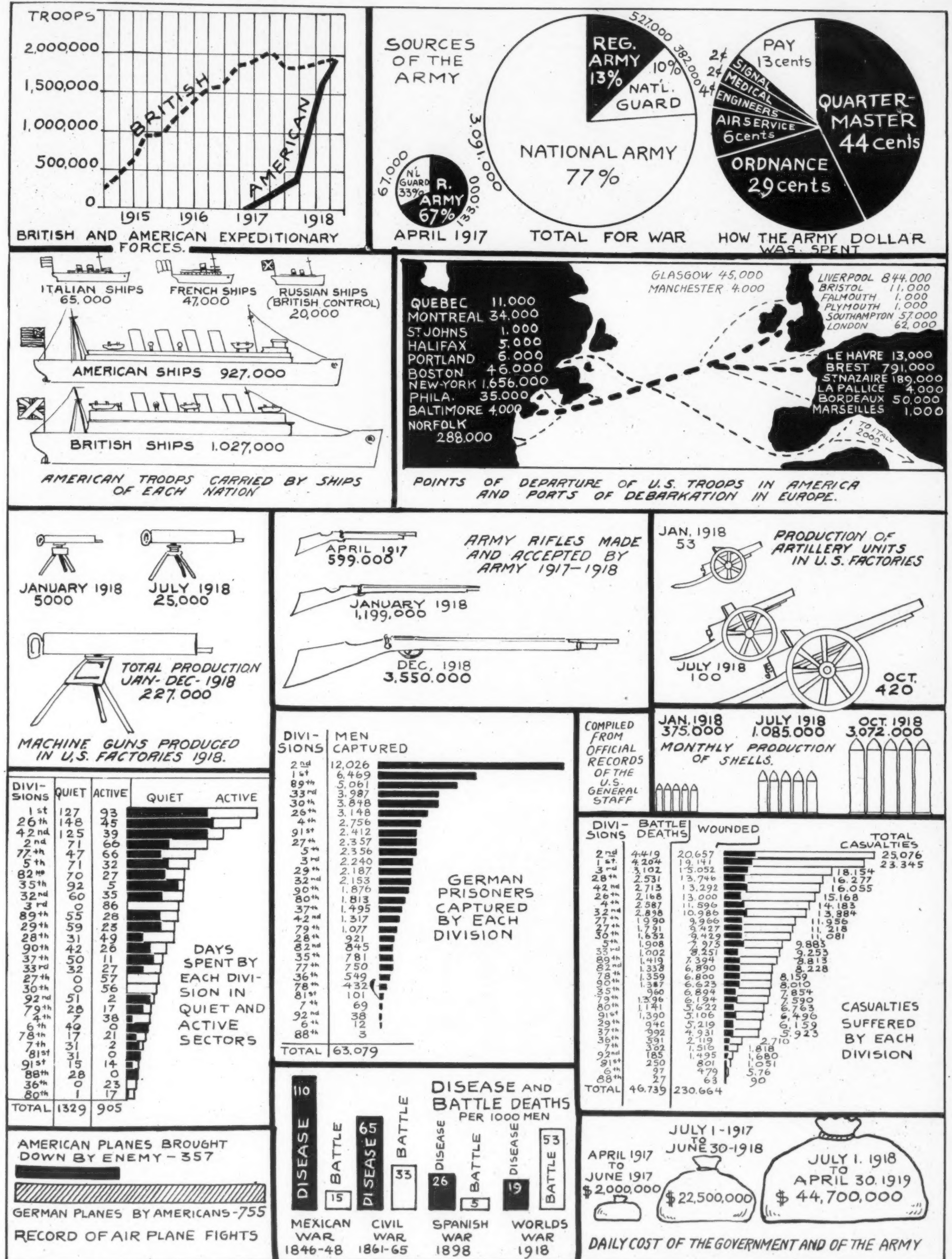
## CHART SHOWING TREMENDOUS ENERGIES ENLISTED FOR OVERTHROW OF CENTRAL POWERS.

Above is shown in compact form the percentage of man power employed by the nations who were forced to league themselves together for defense against Germany's ambition for world domination. The table is fairly complete with the exception of Russia, whose utter collapse prevented her sharing in the final victory, and Portugal, whose troops employed and losses suffered were

almost negligible. The figures for the British Dominions, it will be noted, are based upon the total white population, although a great number of colored auxiliary troops were utilized mostly behind the lines of actual fighting. It is interesting to note that France and the British Empire suffered almost the same losses in proportion to their population with little Serbia not far behind. Our own percentage of losses was relatively the smallest.



# America's War Activities Graphically Portrayed

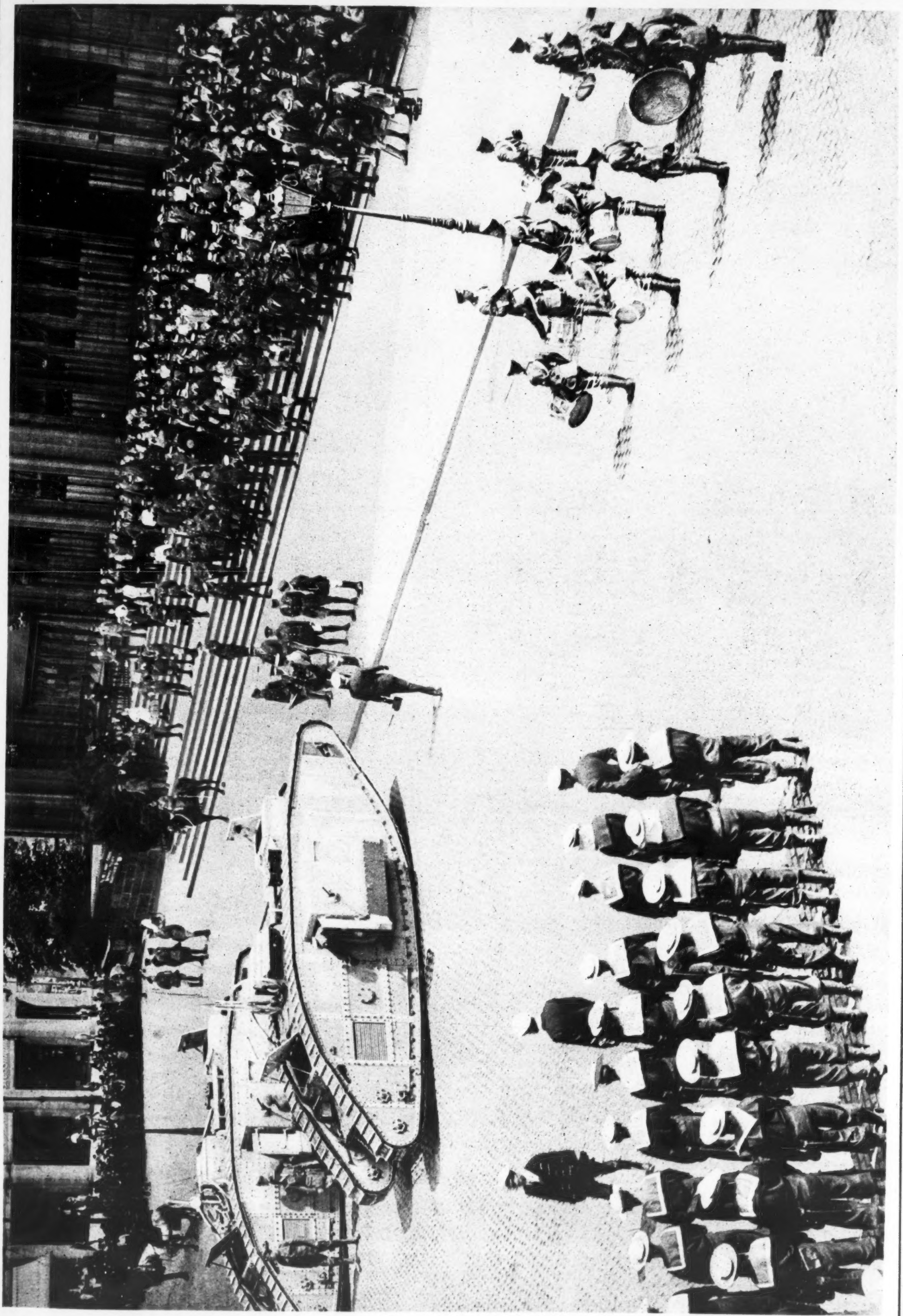


## WHAT AMERICA ACHIEVED IN CREATING, TRANSPORTING, AND EQUIPPING ITS ARMIES.

When this country entered the war she was virtually unprepared. But the zest and zeal with which the whole country sprang to its defense soon put it on an equality with countries which for years had been engaged in the war and for decades had been preparing for it. The pictorial chart here shown is largely self-explanatory. The victory of medical science over disease is particularly striking,

as compared with our experience in previous wars. Although our factories were well equipped for making ammunition, which had been exported in large quantities during the war, plants for the manufacture of weapons were almost entirely lacking. The chart shows how rapidly we reached the peak of production. The achievements of our forces abroad will prove a fascinating study.





BRITISH TANKS BEING INSPECTED BEFORE THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE, WHEN THE GERMANS WERE HESITATING TO SIGN.

(© Gilliams Service.)



# If the Germans Hadn't Signed the Peace Treaty, the Allies Were Fully Prepared to Advance



American soldiers of Army of Occupation at Montabaur ready at the word to press forward.

(© U. S. Official.)

THE accompanying pictures show the state of readiness in which all the Allied Armies of Occupation were at the time when the Germans were either hesitating about signing the Peace Treaty or vigorously declaring that they would not sign. This eventuality had been foreseen and amply provided for. The French were at the bridgehead of Mayence, the British at Cologne, and the Americans at Coblenz. For the two weeks preceding the actual signing Marshal Foch was engaged on a tour of inspection of all the Allied armies, and a most carefully prepared campaign was ready to be put in operation at once. In all three bridgeheads the troops had been gathered at the furthest limits of the occupied zones, and for two days previously the Germans had heard the rumble of a long line of motor trucks ready to convey the armies with a rush into Eastern Germany. The Germans waited till the last moment before bowing to the inevitable, and it was due perhaps to the absolute readiness of the Allies and their inflexible determination that they finally relieved the tension by signing the treaty.

French troops at last advanced post on route to Frankfurt-on-Main.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



# What This Week's Pictures Tell

## AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The soldierly figure of General Pershing on the cover will be studied with interest by Americans who are not unmindful of the sterling value of his services during the war. From the time he stood at the tomb of Lafayette with the simple words: "Lafayette, we are here." until the day when the armistice was signed, he has been a tower of strength to the allied cause. Nor have our Allies failed to estimate his services at their real value. Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L., France has showered him with military honors, and the deafening applause that greeted him in Paris on the occasion where he is here pictured showed the esteem in which he is held abroad.

America also is preparing to show that republics, despite the proverb to the contrary, are not always ungrateful.

Preparations for the welcome of General Pershing on his return home are being made by both Congress and the War Department, but the plans of neither are yet complete. The Congressional program, however, as already drafted, calls for the gift of a sword, a vote of thanks, and the permanent rank of General for the Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. War Department plans have not yet been completed, and are awaiting receipt of information as to the time of General Pershing's return.

From 1789 to 1903, the thanks of Congress were extended by name to twenty-nine officers for services in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the civil war. Since 1903, the thanks of Congress have been extended only to four army officers—these for distinguished service in constructing the Panama Canal.

The rank of General has been given to few officers, among them Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. On the death of General Sheridan the rank ceased to exist and was not revived until the world war, when temporarily given to Pershing and Peyton C. March as Chief of Staff.

## GREAT VICTORY PARADE ON BASTILLE DAY.

The many pages devoted to the great Bastille Day celebration in Paris are striking and attractive. No military pageant has ever stirred so deeply the emotions of the people of France.

The great triumphal arch, conceived by Napoleon to commemorate his victory at the battle of Austerlitz, took on new historic importance when the Allies marched through the massive pile of masonry which dominates all Paris and moved down the Champs Elysées toward the Place de la Concorde.

The place of honor in the procession was not accorded to the Generals and the smartly equipped troops. It was given to a thousand mutilated soldiers who passed under the arch and in front of the reviewing stand, where stood President Poincaré, moving haltingly and out of step, as best they could.

Many were injured, some were blind, some were in wheel chairs, and others were on crutches or limped along with the aid of canes. Few of them were in uniform. They represented all the provinces of France, all branches of the military service, and all walks in life, as was indicated by the variety of their civilian attire. They made no effort to maintain military formation, but marched as well as they could to the airs played by the military band which led them.

Great crowds filled every inch of space in the many streets and boulevards that commanded a view of the line of march. Balconies were packed and roofs were black with people. Many hung in the trees which line the boulevard.

The parade, which started from the Porte Maillot at 8:12 o'clock, at a signal given by trumpets, ended at the Place de la République, where the troops dispersed after passing before Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre, who reached the end of the march at 10:15 o'clock. As the parading troops passed in review before the Marshals of France flags and colors were dipped.

The parade passed without any incident to mar its beauty or to interrupt the program.

Guns began firing at minute intervals as President Poincaré placed a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph at the Arc de Triomphe. This empty casket, placed there in memory of the allied dead, was also decorated with other wreaths, these being placed by Premier Clemenceau, a

French soldier, a French sailor, an Alsatian girl, a girl from Lorraine, and Colonel Edmund Gros. This last wreath was in memory of seventy-two members of the Lafayette Escadrille who lost their lives during the war.

Marshal Joffre, the victor of the first battle of the Marne, passed under the Arc de Triomphe at 8:45 o'clock. He rode alone. Behind him came Marshal Foch, the Commander in Chief of the allied forces during the final campaign of the conflict. A storm of applause arose from the vast throng as the two Marshals passed the President's stand and moved down the brilliant avenue.

General Pershing, with a number of American Generals, came next in line and was received with equal enthusiasm. Forty American organizations, composed of soldiers and marines, marching with wonderful precision, were greeted with waving handkerchiefs and flags and deafening cheers.

General Pershing rode at the head of the American troops, which were separated from the French by a space of 300 yards. His personal flag, a scarlet field with a row of four white stars, was displayed for the first time. It was borne by a Sergeant riding directly behind the American Commander in Chief.

The American military band was composed of 126 men.

The American troops in line consisted of a composite battalion selected from all the regiments of the American Army of Occupation, formed in four companies. The first two companies were separated from the second two by a detachment of men carrying forty regimental flags. The color-bearers and guards numbered altogether about 200.

Last in the American section of the procession came a company of 150 Marines, commanded by Lieutenant Meyer. Altogether there were in line a few less than 1,500 Americans.

The Belgians were greeted with much enthusiasm throughout the line of march. The crowds, of which many had stayed up all night to get places, never seemed to tire applauding.

The British, Italians, Japanese, Portuguese, Serbs, Czechs, Rumanians, and Poles were all greeted warmly. Then unstinted applause was showered upon the French forces which closed the parade.

## ERZBERGER'S REVELATIONS

Matthias Erzberger is the "stormy petrel" of German politics. Like Winston Churchill in England, he has a faculty for stirring up exciting political discussions. He is perhaps the most hated man in Germany, but his position as head of the powerful Centrist or Catholic Party has made him a dominant figure. He has again come to the front with a letter from Monsignor Pacheili, Papal Nuncio at Munich, which he declared contained a peace overture from France and England in 1917, which was rejected by the Kaiser and his advisers. This statement, however, was characterized by Alexander Ribot as a "distortion of the truth."

M. Ribot, who was French Premier and Foreign Minister at the time in question, made this declaration in a statement to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris. The former Premier explained the facts as follows:

"Pope Benedict in August, 1917, suggested proposals to serve as a basis for overtures to Germany. France and Great Britain both decided to decline the proposals. The politest acknowledgment was made to the Pope, but nothing more."

"The British Minister to the Vatican, in his own name, pointed out that the proposals did not contain sufficient guarantees for Belgium. Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State," M. Ribot continued, "seized upon this to telegraph Germany for explanations on the subject of Belgium. It was an attempt to start a conversation," M. Ribot said, "but the British Government cut it off short and the British Minister went no further."

"I simply said to the British Government," added M. Ribot, "Do not let yourself be involved in an indirect conversation like that," and that was the end of the matter."

## FORMER ROYALTIES IN EXILE.

The "divinity which doth hedge a King" is not apparent in the pictures of fallen royalties presented in the current issue. The ex-Kaiser, whose picture, by the way, is the first published showing him in civilian garb at Amerongen, is not particularly impressive as

William Hohenzollern, private citizen. Nor is the personality of the ex-Crown Prince calculated to overawe the beholder. Ex-Emperor Carl of Austria, against whom there is perhaps less animosity felt by allied peoples than any other ruler of the Central Powers, is shown at the estate of his father-in-law in Switzerland. The most sympathetic figure is that of the German Empress, who has joined her husband in exile. The drooping figure of ex-King Ludwig of Bavaria shows how heavily recent events have weighed upon him.

In his place of refuge at Amerongen Castle the ex-Kaiser peremptorily declines to be photographed. Through a railing in a wall snapshots of the "All Highest" used formerly to be obtained, but the railing has since been closed by means of boards and barbed wire, and Wilhelm, who chiefly occupies his time in felling trees, is immune from the attentions of the camera. The ex-Crown Prince has been less fortunate. On the Isle of Wieringen, where he is in exile, he, indeed, tries to evade the photographers on the prowl, but the picture, in which he is seen surrounded by children, with whom he is very popular, shows that he is not always successful. He is described as wearing a fisherman's coat, brown trousers, sea-green stockings, and wooden shoes.

## DEFENSE OF THE EX-KAISER

All the reactionary papers in Berlin published on July 27 an "authentic history" of the events of Nov. 9, 1918, at Spa, signed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Count Plossen, former State Secretary Hintze and Generals Marshall and Schulenburg.

There is a collective effort to defend Wilhelm Hohenzollern in the "history," which contains no new facts, but is intended to serve two significant aims. First, it is an attempt to try by the conformable testimony of all the notable persons present on that occasion to establish beyond doubt the fact that Wilhelm never abdicated as King of Prussia, but only as German Emperor, and that when it became known at Spa that Chancellor Max had already proclaimed his abdication as both Kaiser and King, Wilhelm signed a protest against this action of the Chancellor.

The fact that Wilhelm has since signed his abdication as King and Kaiser at Amerongen does not influence these men, who have already repeatedly declared that the Amerongen document is invalid because its signature was extorted.

Second, the "authentic history" is intended to convince the German people that the flight to Holland was not a cowardly act, as four-fifths of all Germans believe, but was dictated by the Kaiser's high sense of responsibility and his wish to save his people from any further bloodshed.

## AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS.

The increasing activity in the field of aviation has been attended by a number of untoward happenings. The Martin bomber, which had planned to fly around the edge of the United States, was caught in a fog near Lake Placid, New York, and in attempting to make a landing suffered damage which it will take two weeks to repair.

Three of the largest airplanes in America, including the Martin bomber, which was to start Friday on its single stop flight across the continent, were destroyed at Hazelhurst Field July 27, when a violent squall with the characteristics of a tornado struck the flying field in its eccentric course over Long Island, in which it dismantled buildings and uprooted big trees and carried them aloft.

Altogether five airplanes were smashed at the field, the other two big ones being the giant Caproni triplane which has carried many passengers over New York City, and a giant Handley-Page machine weighing eleven tons, which has also flown over New York City recently.

## TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.

Great interest has been aroused by the announcement of the United States Shipping Board of the plan to build two mammoth steamers to ply between Montauk Point, L. I., and Plymouth, England.

Each of these gigantic ships will measure 1,000 feet in length. This is fifty feet longer than the Leviathan,

now the largest vessel that floats. The Woolworth is the highest building in America. If up-ended alongside this structure, one of these vessels would tower 250 feet above it.

The beam of the Leviathan is 100 feet, that of the new American liners will be 102. The gross tonnage of the new ships will be 55,000. They are to have a draught of thirty-five feet, a depth of seventy-four feet, and are to accommodate 1,000 saloon passengers, 800 second cabin, and 200 steerage.

The crew will number 1,000 officers and men. The vessels are to be of the oil burning type. They will be driven by four propellers, upon which will be thrown the strength of 110,000 horse power.

The vessels will be built with a view to immediately converting them into commerce destroyers in event of war. For this purpose gun emplacements will be built into their decks ready to receive gun mounts and their batteries. The afterdeck will also be constructed with a view of transforming it into a landing and launching space for hydro-aeroplanes.

These vessels will have Winter gardens, ballrooms, Turkish baths, swimming pools, moving picture theatres, sun parlors, grill rooms, promenades, gymnasiums and miniature department stores in which every article wanted by a traveler will be found.

## OIL IN ENGLAND.

The recent finding of oil in England has produced quite a furore in that country, although there are as yet no indications of any "craze" developing such as those that have attended similar finds in this country. The oil is said to be abundant and of excellent quality. A large fund has been set aside for further exploration, as it is recognized that successful development will have a marked bearing upon the economic future of Great Britain.

## ALLIED WAR ACTIVITIES.

The charts on Pages 18 and 19 will repay the most careful study. They show in pictorial form the tremendous efforts put forth by the Allies and America to win the war. An interesting feature is the answer it gives to the pessimists who dwell upon the tremendous sacrifice of human life in the war. It was indeed a lamentable expenditure, but when compared to the world's total population it is only an extremely small percentage. America's proportion of casualties, for instance, was only three-tenths of 1 per cent. of the population. And in this percentage all wounded, however slightly, are included.

## RACE RIOTS.

The sudden and deplorable outbreaks between whites and blacks in Washington and Chicago are a blot on our national record. The riots in the national capital were promptly suppressed, but those in Chicago have been far more serious and prolonged. By July 31 over 30 had been killed and over 500 wounded. The whole series of outbreaks form a psychological phenomenon for which no adequate explanation has yet been offered.

## IF GERMANY HAD REFUSED TO SIGN.

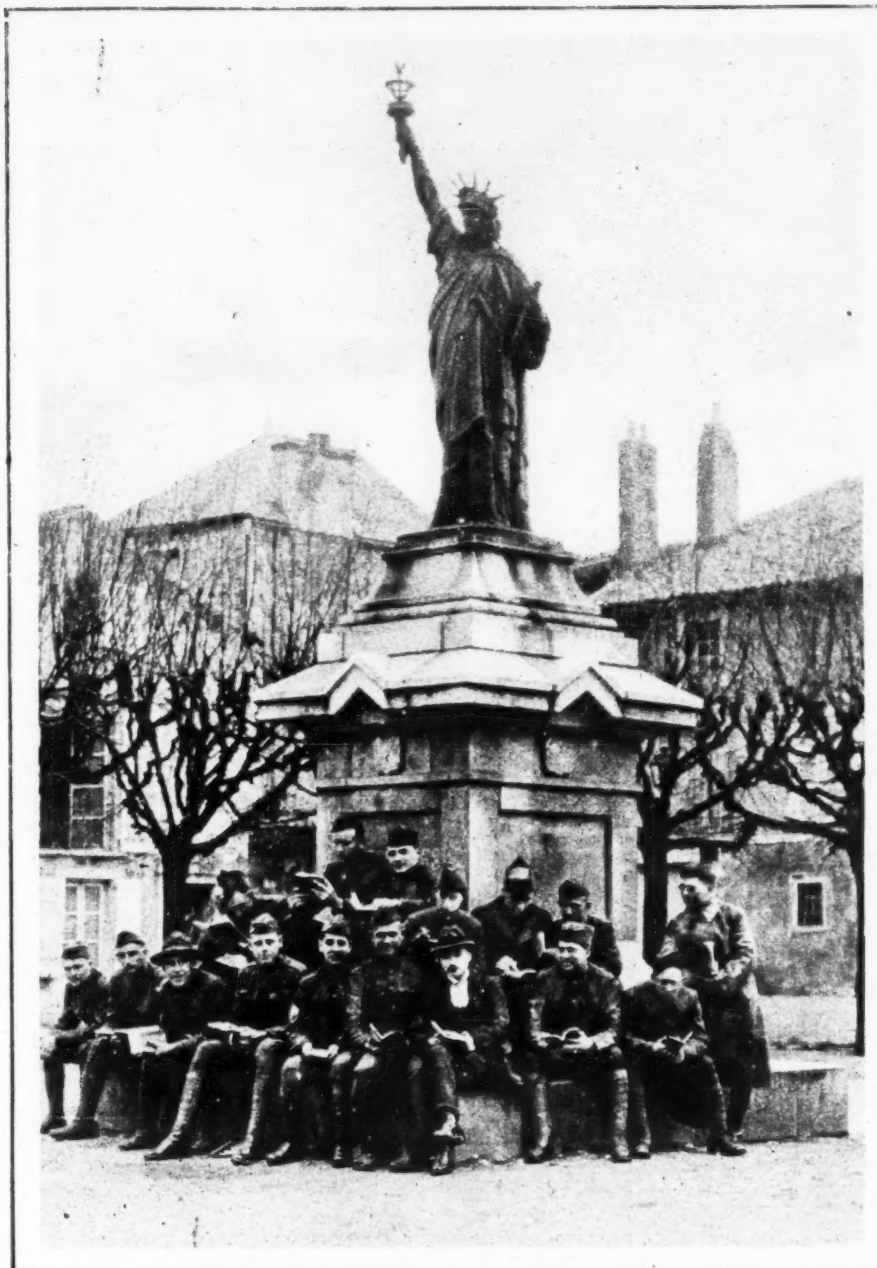
Fortunately this is now only an interesting hypothesis. Germany did sign and the war ended. Just what the Allies would have done is known only to Foch and the leading allied Generals and statesmen. But all the evidence pointed to an instant advance into Germany and eventually to Berlin. No military resistance worthy of the name could have been offered. It is probable that contemporaneously with the advance the blockade would have been instituted with a rigor that would have speedily brought Germany to terms.

## PERSONALITIES.

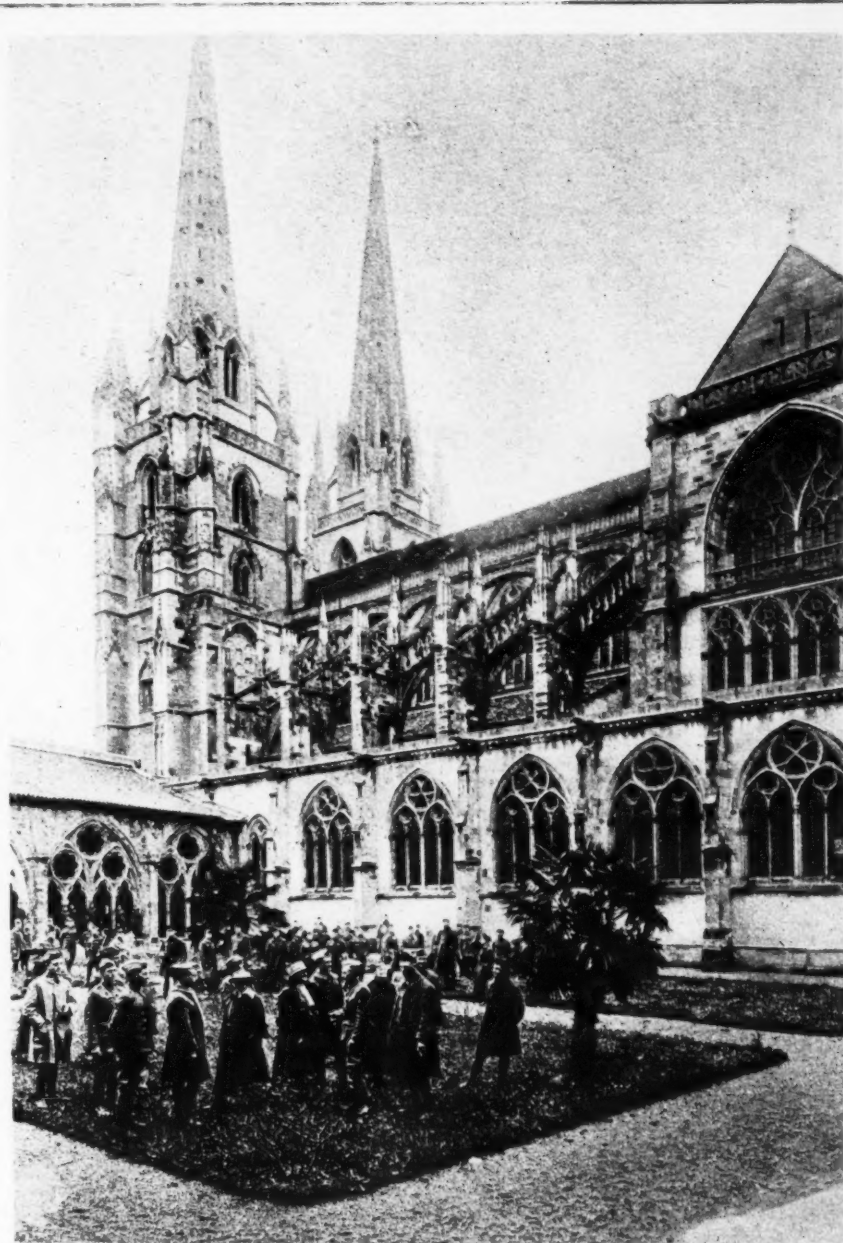
There are a number of these—diplomats, prelates, soldiers—such as Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, who it is rumored is to be the next British Ambassador to Washington; John W. Davis, our Ambassador to London, who fills the place made illustrious by James Russell Lowell and Joseph Choate; the gracious figures of Cardinals Mercier and Gibbons; Marshals Haig and Foch, the idols of their respective armies. These with many others combine to make the present issue one of rich human interest as well as of pictorial beauty.



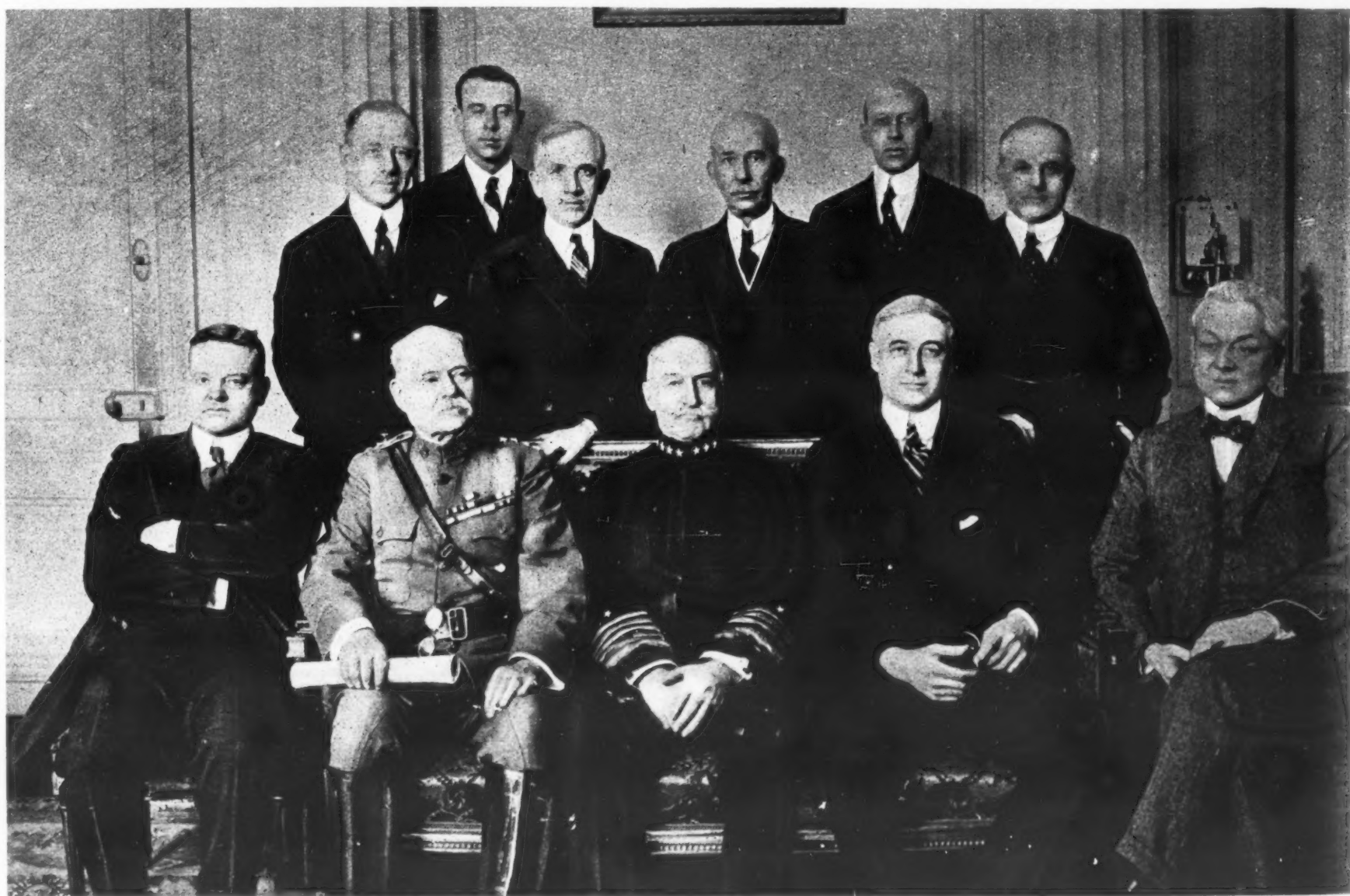
# Flashlights



STATUE OF LIBERTY, COPY ON SMALLER SCALE OF THE ONE IN N. Y. HARBOR, AT POITIERS, FRANCE, SURROUNDED BY AMERICAN SOLDIER STUDENTS.



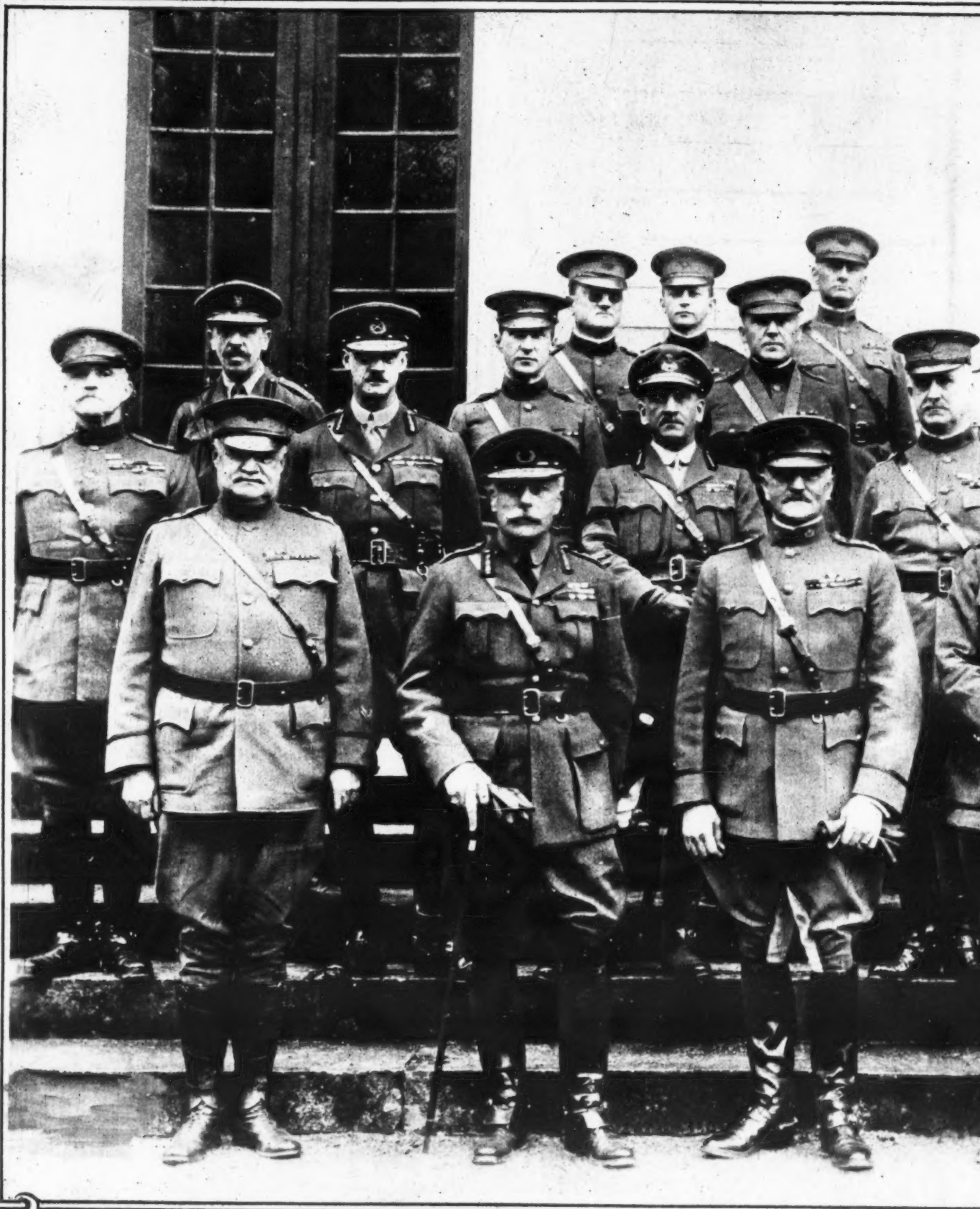
PERMISSIONNAIRES—AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON LEAVE—INSPECTING THE BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL AT BAYONNE, FRANCE. (Photos © U. S. Official.)



ECONOMIC ADVISERS TO THE AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE. SITTING, LEFT TO RIGHT: H. H. HOOVER, GENERAL T. H. BLISS, ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON, B. M. BARUCH, H. M. ROBINSON. STANDING: T. W. LAMONT, W. H. SHEPARDSON, NORMAN DAVIS, COLONEL E. M. HOUSE, GORDON AUCHINCLOSS, VANCE McCORMICK.

(The picture of the 27th Division smashing the Hindenburg line, drawn by Matania, which appeared in our issue of July 31, 1919, should have been credited as copyrighted by The N. Y. Herald Company.)





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## Remarkable Gathering of Allied Celebrities

THIS assembly of notables took place at General Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont, France, April 4, 1919. They are (1) Major Gen. Andre W. Brewster; (2) Col. Fletcher, A. D. C. to Marshal Haig; (3) Brig. Gen. C. M. Wagstaff, British Mission; (4) Brig. Gen. G. V. H. Moseley, Assistant Chief of Staff; (5) Brig. Gen. H. B. Fiske, Assistant Chief of Staff; (6) Lieut. Col. Collins; (7) Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff; (8) Major Gen. Ernest Hinds, Chief of Artillery; (9) Major Gen. J. W. McAndrew, Chief of Staff; (10) Captain De Marenches (French Army); (11) Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Assistant Chief of Staff; (12) Lieut. Col. John G. Quekameyer, A. D. C. to General Pershing; (13) Lieut. Col. Bowditch, A. D. C.; (14) Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett; (15) Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig; (16) Major Gen. Brinkshank, Director of Transportation; (17) General J. J. Pershing; (18) Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Lawrence, British Chief of Staff; (19) Brig. Gen. Leroy Eltinge, Deputy Chief of Staff; (20) Brig. Gen. Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General; (21) Lieut. Gen. Noel Birch, British Chief of Artillery; (22) Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Assistant Chief of Staff; (23) Captain Hughes, A. D. C.; (24) Lieut. Frank Pershing, A. D. C.; (25) Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

